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*Statement of the Progress of the Principal Branches of the Public Revenue, at different periods during the present century, shewing the actual produce of Taxation, and its produce in comparison with the increased Population.* From the "Progress of the Revenue," by G. R. PORTER, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

		Total.
1811	Amount collected in 1801 . . . . .	£33,081,821
	Duties and Taxes imposed between 1801 and 1811 . . . . .	28,597,600
	Amount to be received in 1811 by computation . . . . .	61,679,421
	Amount actually collected in 1811 . . . . .	64,342,741
	Amount received beyond the computed amount . . . . .	2,663,320
	Amount which should have been received, taking into account the increase of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of population . . . . .	70,006,142
	Amount deficient in proportion to increased population . . . . .	5,663,401
	Amount collected in 1801 . . . . .	33,081,821
	Duties and Taxes imposed between 1801 and 1821 . . . . .	35,189,208
	Duties and Taxes repealed, &c. between 1814 and 1821 . . . . .	68,271,029
1821	Amount to be received in 1821 by computation . . . . .	19,493,733
	Amount actually collected in 1821 . . . . .	48,777,296
	Amount actually collected in 1821 . . . . .	54,477,641
	Amount received beyond the computed amount . . . . .	5,700,345
	Amount which should have been received, taking into account the increase of $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of population . . . . .	63,288,543
	Amount deficient in proportion to increased population . . . . .	8,810,902
1831	Amount collected in 1801 . . . . .	33,081,821
	Duties and Taxes imposed between 1801 and 1831 . . . . .	36,841,192
	Duties and Taxes repealed, &c. between 1814 and 1831 . . . . .	69,923,013
	Duties and Taxes repealed, &c. between 1814 and 1831 . . . . .	38,467,121
	Amount to be received in 1831 by computation . . . . .	31,455,892
	Amount actually collected in 1831 . . . . .	46,161,674
	Amount received beyond the computed amount . . . . .	14,705,782
	Amount which should have been received, taking into account the increase of $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of population . . . . .	46,711,999
	Amount deficient in proportion to increased population . . . . .	550,325
	Amount collected in 1801 . . . . .	33,081,821
1836	Duties and Taxes imposed between 1801 and 1836 . . . . .	37,084,187
	Duties and Taxes repealed, &c. between 1814 and 1836 . . . . .	70,166,008
	Duties and Taxes repealed, &c. between 1814 and 1836 . . . . .	43,691,377
	Amount to be received in 1836 by computation . . . . .	26,474,631
	Amount actually collected in 1836 . . . . .	48,547,435
	Amount received beyond the computed amount . . . . .	22,072,804
	Amount which should have been received, taking into account the increase of $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of population . . . . .	42,227,036
	Amount in excess in proportion to increased population . . . . .	6,320,399
	Amount collected in 1801 . . . . .	33,081,821
	Duties and Taxes imposed between 1801 and 1836 . . . . .	37,084,187

"This statement shews that although the amount of taxes received in 1811 was greater than the computation made, from the duties imposed, by the sum of 2,663,320*l.*, it was smaller than the amount which should have been received by 5,663,401*l.*, when we take into account the increase which had been experienced in the numbers of our population. In 1821 the amount actually collected was 5,700,345*l.* beyond the computed amount, but 8,810,902*l.* below the sum that should have been received, considering that the population was then greater by 29*½* per cent. than it was in 1801. Between 1821 and 1831 taxes were repealed beyond what were imposed, amounting to 17,321,404*l.*, and the effect of this reduction was immediately seen in the proportionally greater consumption of articles upon which the old or modified duties were continued. The amount received into the Exchequer in 1831 was greater than the amount by computation to the extent of 14,705,782*l.*, and was within 550,325*l.* of the sum which it should have reached, considering the increased number by whom it was contributed. It will further be seen, that in 1836, when the public burdens had been still further reduced by 4,981,261*l.*, the amount of duties and taxes received was greater than it should have been by computation to the extent of 22,072,804*l.*, and greater also by 6,320,399*l.* than the remaining taxes would have yielded at the same rate of consumption by the increased numbers of the people."

The following table exhibits the deficiency or excess of the principal branches of revenue in comparison with the increased population at the same periods. It has been found necessary to throw together the Customs and Excise duties in consequence of the numerous transfers, as regards the collection of revenue, which have been effected between those two departments.

*Deficiency or Excess in comparison with increased Population.*

	Customs and Excise. Deficiency. £.	Stamps. Excess. £.	Taxes. Deficiency. £.	Post Office. Deficiency. £.	Total. Deficiency. £.
1811	2,495,042	989,301	4,120,985	36,675	5,663,401
1821	9,083,729	1,099,270	356,403	470,040	8,810,902
1831	1,303,953	1,400,549	160,979	485,942	550,325
	Excess.		Excess.		Excess.
1836	4,435,212	1,476,109	911,996	502,918	6,320,399

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Abstract of Official Reports, 1838.*

In presenting an Abstract of the Reports of the Agent-General and other officers for Emigration, it may be expedient to review the principal Parliamentary and administrative proceedings on the subject for some years past.

Two Committees of the House of Commons upon Emigration sat in 1826 and 1827, of which Mr. Wilmot Horton was chairman. The first reported, generally, the facts and principles from which it deduced the conclusion, that there was a greater amount of labouring population in the United Kingdom than could be profitably employed, and that the British Colonies afforded a field where the excess could be advantageously occupied. The next Committee entered further into detail, and pointed out more specifically the nature and extent of the assistance which it would recommend to be given to emigration from national resources. The information collected by these Committees was various and extensive; the probable reason why their labours were not productive of more immediate practical fruit is, that they assumed that in order to ensure the welfare of the emigrants it was necessary to establish them upon land, and (almost a necessary corollary from an opinion so